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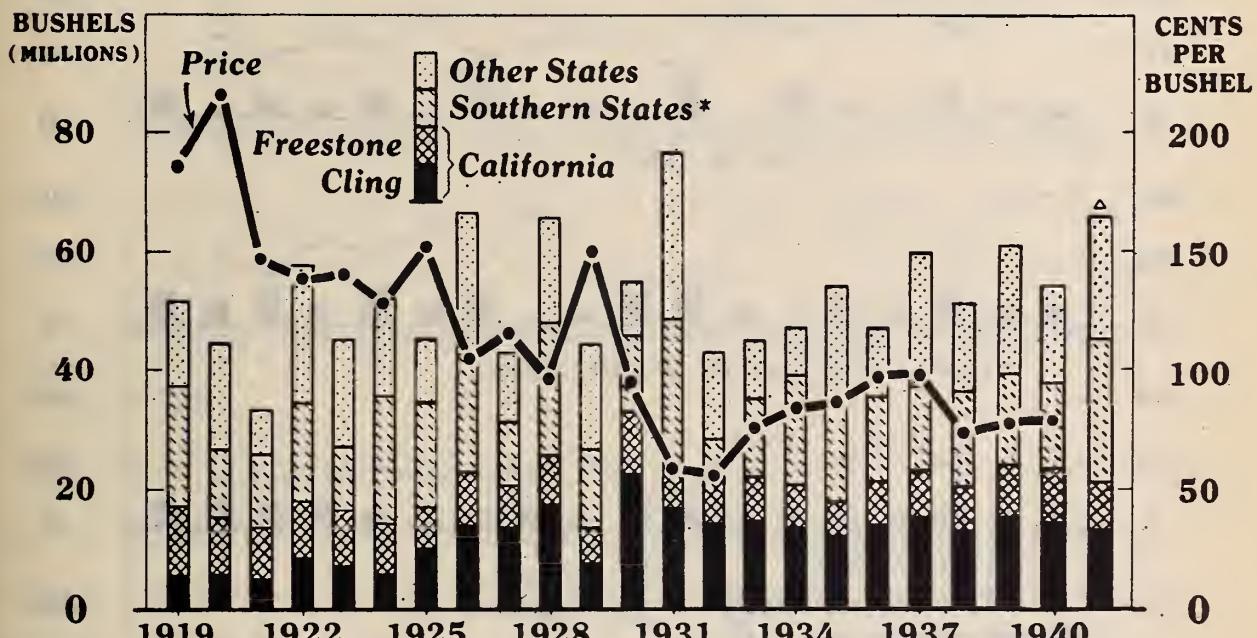
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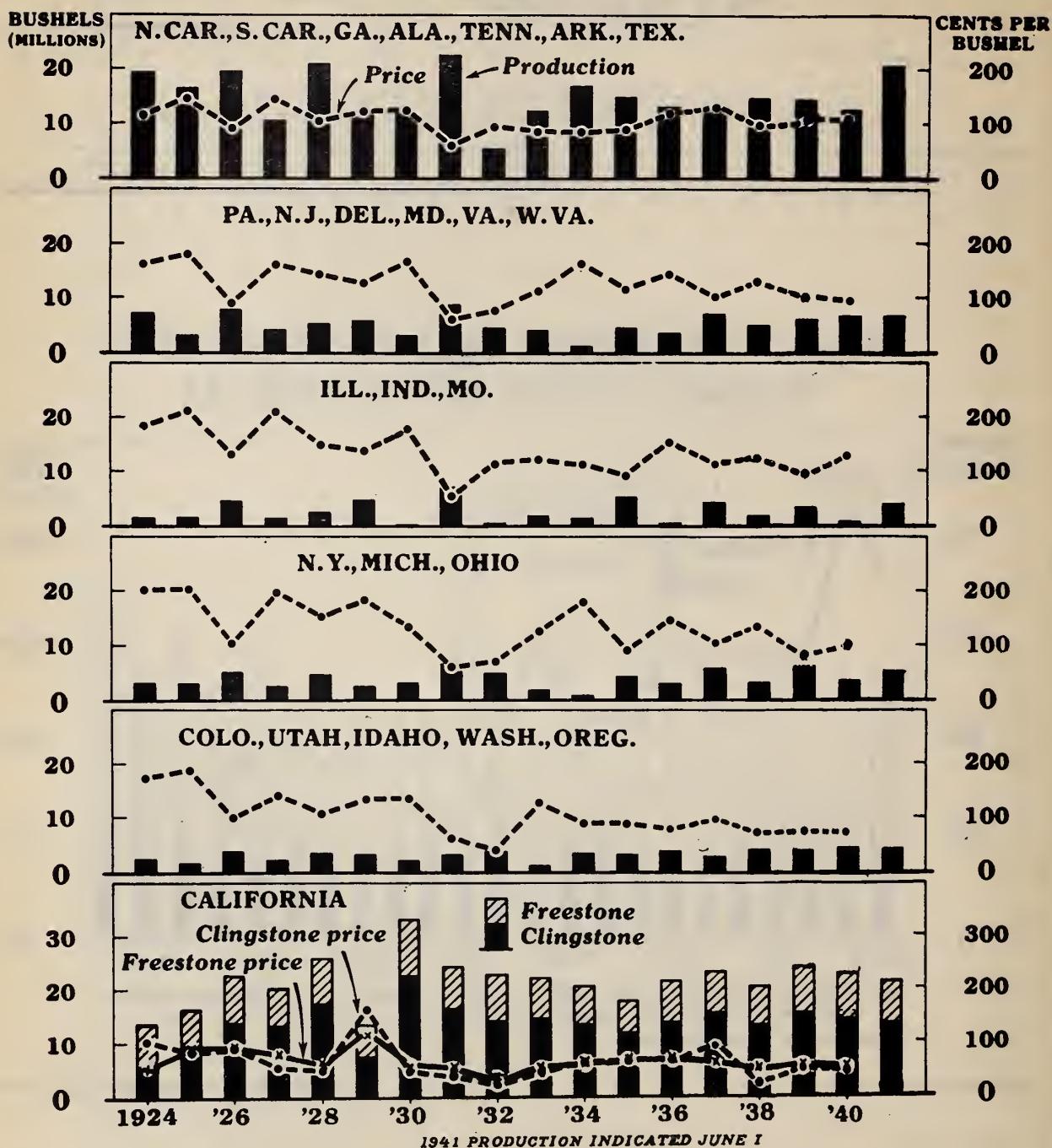
Peaches: Production and Price Received by Farmers, United States, 1919-41



* INCLUDES NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, OKLAHOMA, AND TEXAS

△ PRODUCTION INDICATED JUNE 1

Peaches: Production and Prices Received by Farmers in Leading Regions, 1924-41



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 29486-R

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 1

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Summary

Fruit supplies in the 1941-42 season are indicated to be slightly larger than in the preceding year. The increase in the total supply of fruit available for domestic consumption probably will be about as great as the increase in production since no appreciable change in the fruit export situation is in prospect during this period. Increased consumer purchasing power and demand for fruits will at least partly offset the effect on prices of these increased supplies, and returns to growers generally will be larger than in the 1940-41 fruit season.

Production of peaches, California dried prunes, apricots, strawberries, citrus, California grapes, and California plums is indicated to be greater than a year ago. Production of pears and cherries is indicated to be smaller, and the condition of commercial apples on June 1 was slightly below that of a year earlier.

The Agricultural Marketing Service estimated, as of June 1, that the peach crop this summer would total 66.1 million bushels compared with 54.4 million in the summer of 1940. The crop in California is indicated to be smaller this year, but that in the rest of the country is indicated to be considerably greater. If the peach marketing season is normal this year, increased consumer purchasing power probably will more than offset the adverse effect on prices of increased supplies.

Total production of cherries in 12 States this season is indicated by the Agricultural Marketing Service, as of June 1, to total 148,390 tons compared with 178,310 tons in 1940. Sweet cherry production is indicated to be larger this year, whereas that of sour varieties is indicated to be smaller.

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In view of the small prospective carry-overs of sour and sweet cherries, and the prospective increase in consumer purchasing power, the demand for cherries for canning is likely to be greater this year than last. An unfavorable factor, however, is the prospect of increased costs of canning operations.

Total pear production in the 1941-42 pear season is indicated, as of June 1, to total 30.3 million bushels compared with 31.6 million last year. Production of Bartlett pears in the Pacific Coast States is indicated to be about the same as in the 1940-41 season. The carry-over of Pacific Coast canned pears probably will be the largest on record. This larger than normal carry-over will tend to restrict the amount of pears canned this season, especially in view of the fact that export prospects are very unfavorable. Increased consumer purchasing power and a shorter peach crop for canning probably will not offset the loss of export outlets for pears. The total amount of pears available for the fresh market may be roughly 600,000 bushels more than was made available in 1940.

Early in June the Agricultural Marketing Service reported that the June 1 condition of apples in commercial areas was 65 percent compared with 69 percent on June 1, 1940. Last year the condition of commercial apples on August 1 was 53 and the commercial crop totaled 115.5 million bushels.

Despite a smaller California Valencia crop this year and increased consumer purchasing power, prices of California Valencias are currently running below those of a year ago. This is largely due to increased competition of mid-season oranges this year. It is probable that prices of California Valencias will increase relative to those of a year earlier as soon as the remaining mid-season oranges have been marketed.

-- June 21, 1941

PEACHES

BACKGROUND.—The increase in peach production from 1933-40 took place largely in the late peach-producing States, and in California. Production in the early States fluctuated about a constant level. Growers in the areas that produce peaches for market as fresh fruit have been generally optimistic, and a large number of trees have been planted in recent years.

From June to early August, 10 Southern States ^{1/} are the principal source of market supplies of fresh peaches. In the 5-year period 1936-40, approximately 45 percent of the United States peach crop, excluding production in California, was produced in these States. In 1940 the peach crop in these 10 Southern States was 8 percent smaller than in 1939, production in competing areas was smaller, and consumer purchasing power was greater.

Despite these relatively favorable factors, the average price received by southern peach growers for their 1940 crop was 8 percent below that received for the 1939 crop. Indications are that the major portion of the 1940 crop was marketed in a much shorter period of time than was the major part of the 1939 crop. Considerable quantities of late crop peaches came onto the market in 1940 while large marketings of early peaches were still being made. The year before only a small quantity of early peaches remained to be marketed when the late peach season got into full swing. Thus, it appears that the shorter marketing season in 1940 for the major portion of the crop, coupled with increased competition from the late crop States, resulted in prices in 1940 averaging below those in 1939.

In California the production of both freestone and clingstone varieties increased from 1933-40. The clingstone variety is used primarily for canning, and the freestone variety for drying and for sale in the fresh form. The demand for canned freestones has been increasing in recent years, and last year about 14 percent of the freestone crop was canned. The disposition of the total California crop depends on the size of the crop, the carry-over of canned and dried peaches, the demand for fresh peaches, and the market prospect for canned and dried packs.

In the 5-year period 1934-38, 20 percent of the dried peach pack and 15 percent of the canned peach pack were exported. Hostilities in Europe did not materially reduce dried and canned peach exports until May 1940. It is estimated that less than 4 percent of the 1940 dried peach pack, and less than 1 percent of the canned pack, were exported during the 1940-41 marketing season.

^{1/} North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Outlook for 1941Early peach crop estimated to be
largest since 1931

On June 1 the Agricultural Marketing Service estimated that the 1941 peach crop in the 10 Southern peach States would total 20.8 million bushels. If a crop this size materializes it would be 50 percent greater than that of last year, and the largest since 1931. Peach production in the late States, excluding California, is estimated to total 24.1 million bushels compared with 17.0 million in 1940.

The price of southern peaches this year will depend upon a number of factors. The most important of these are the size of the southern crop, the purchasing power of consumers, and supplies in competing areas. Other factors normally influencing price are the length of the marketing season and the quality of the crop.

If the marketing season is normal this year, increased consumer purchasing power probably will more than offset the adverse effect on southern prices of increased supplies in the Southern and late States. The purchasing power of consumers is considerably improved over a year ago because of the national defense program.

The first peaches were shipped out of Georgia in the last week in May, and up to June 7 fewer cars had been shipped by rail and boat than were shipped in the comparable period a year ago.

California crop estimated to be
smaller this year

It is probable that there will be fewer clingstones and freestones produced in California this year than last. On June 1 the Agricultural Marketing Service estimated that the clingstone crop this year would total 13.2 million bushels compared with 14.7 million in 1940, and that the freestone crop would total 8.0 million bushels compared with 8.9 million a year ago.

Clingstones: The disposition of the clingstone crop this season depends largely upon what canners think the demand for canned peaches will be during the coming marketing season, and upon the demand for fresh peaches. It is estimated that the carry-over of canned clingstone and freestone peaches on June 1 was roughly 1.6 million cases, the smallest since 1937.

Table 1 shows the estimated probable disposition of the California clingstone crop this year, the disposition in 1940, and the average disposition in the 5-year period 1935-39. The estimates for 1941 and 1940 have been revised in line with the latest estimates of production, and, therefore, do not coincide with those published a month ago. Any further change in the crop prospect would alter the situation.

Table 1.- Estimated probable disposition of 1941 California
clingstone crop, fresh equivalent weight, 1940 disposition,
and average disposition 1935-39

Year beginning June 1	Production					
	:Unharvest-:		Canned	Dried	Used fresh	
	Total	ed	Harvested	:	:	
			Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1941	317,000	0	317,000	285,000	22,000	10,000
1940	353,000	15,000	338,000	283,000	39,000	16,000
Average						
1935-39	336,000	7,000	329,000	274,000	35,000	20,000

The smaller prospective crop this year as compared with last, and the improved demand situation will favorably effect the price paid by canners for clingstone peaches.

Freestones: The outlook for freestone peaches is comparatively favorable. The relatively small crop of clingstones will result in an increased demand for freestones for canning. Also, the demand for dried peaches will be increased over a year ago as a result of increased consumer purchasing power. It is anticipated that the amount of freestones canned from the 1941 crop will be considerably greater this year than last. Table 2 shows the estimated probable disposition of the 1941 crop, the disposition in 1940, and the average disposition in the 5-year period 1935-39. The estimates have been revised in line with recent changes in production estimates.

Table 2.- Estimated probable disposition of 1941 California freestone
crop, fresh equivalent weight, 1940 disposition, and average
disposition 1935-39

Year beginning June 1	Production					
	:Unharvest-:		Canned	Dried	Used fresh	
	Total	ed	Harvested	:	:	
			Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1941	191,000	0	191,000	35,000	100,000	56,000
1940	213,000	0	213,000	27,700	103,000	82,300
Average						
1935-39	179,000	0	179,000	15,000	100,000	64,000

CHERRIES

BACKGROUND.- Cherry production in the 12 major cherry producing States has increased moderately since 1930. The upward trend in production has been more pronounced in the sweet cherry than in the sour cherry areas. In 1938 and 1939 unusually favorable growing conditions actuated the upward trend in sweet cherry production. In the sour cherry States the wide fluctuations in

production have been more noticeable than the slight upward trend in production. Sweet cherry prices have recovered from the low level prevailing in 1932. Prices of sour cherries, which followed an upward trend from 1932-37, declined during 1938-39, and were relatively low in 1940.

The canning and frozen food industries have furnished important outlets for the sweet and sour cherry crops (see tables 3 and 4). In recent years approximately 69 percent of the sour cherry crop has been placed in cans or frozen and about 45 percent of the sweet cherry crop has been canned or barreled. Insignificant quantities of sweet cherries have been frozen in the last few years.

The European war has not had a direct effect on cherry producers in this country. United States exports of cherries have been negligible. In past years small quantities have been imported from Italy and what was formerly Yugoslavia, but the elimination of these imports due to hostilities abroad has had little effect on the domestic cherry industry. Indirectly the war has affected the canned cherry situation in that competition from canned fruits formerly exported has been increased since the canned packs of these fruits have not been reduced in line with the sharp curtailment of export outlets.

Outlook for 1941

Cherry crop likely to be considerably smaller this year

Total production of cherries in 12 States this season is indicated by the Agricultural Marketing Service, as of June 1, to total 148,390 tons compared with 178,310 tons in 1940, and the 10-year 1930-39 average of 138,234 tons. Sweet cherry production is indicated to be 5 percent greater this year than last, whereas production of sour varieties is indicated to be 30 percent smaller. Sweet cherries are produced largely in the West, whereas the sour varieties are produced mainly in the North Central and Middle Atlantic States.

Demand by canneries will be active

The demand for sour cherries for canning will be quite active this season. In 1940 about 3.5 million cases of sour cherries were canned from a little over 57,000 tons of the fresh fruit. Stocks of red pitted cherries in canners' hands on June 1 totaled about 166,000 cases (24 No. 2's), an indication that the carry-over on July 1 (the beginning of the new marketing season) will be negligible.

The canned and frozen packs of red pitted cherries will be smaller than in 1940 because of the smaller prospective crop of 79,150 tons. Last year roughly 75,000 tons of fresh fruit were canned and frozen, and 35,000 tons were consumed fresh. Of the amount consumed fresh, approximately 16,000 tons were consumed on the farms. Unless the total quantity consumed on farms

this year is negligible the pack of canned and frozen sour cherries will be reduced materially from that in 1940.

In the case of sweet cherries in the Pacific Coast States, the crop is expected to be slightly greater than in 1940. It is likely that the carry-overs of canned and brined cherries into the new crop season will be small relative to the carry-overs into the 1940 season. Trade reports indicate that in California prices slightly higher than a year ago are being paid for sweet cherries for canning.

In view of the small prospective carry-overs of sour and sweet cherries, and the prospective increase in consumer purchasing power, the demand for cherries for canning is likely to be greater this year than last. An unfavorable factor, however, is the prospect of increased costs of canning operations.

Table 3.- Sour cherries: Production and utilization, 11 States, 1937-40, and production 1941 1/

Year	Production		Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
	Unharvested	canned	quantity	frozen	consumed
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1937	90,670	0	43,620	16,630	30,420
1938	60,310	1,450	29,520	14,500	14,840
1939	101,110	640	52,440	19,360	28,170
1940	112,520	2/ 2,070	57,370	17,940	35,140
1941 <u>3/</u>	79,150				

1/ Production in 1937 computed by applying proportion that sour cherry production was of total cherry production in each of the 11 States in 1938, to total cherry production in each State in 1937. Production estimates after 1937 obtained from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service. Utilization estimates based on trade reports of canned and frozen sour cherry packs.

2/ Includes 700 tons harvested but not utilized because of excessive cullage.

3/ Indicated June 1.

Table 4.- Sweet cherries: Production and utilization, 11 States, 1937-40, and production 1941 1/

Year	Pro-	Un-	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
	duction	harvested	quantity	quantity	quantity	consumed
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1937	54,050	0	8,207	22,571	0	23,272
1938	80,560	11,600	11,678	19,246	12	38,024
1939	85,900	6,290	17,230	21,425	5	40,950
1940	65,720	700	10,000	19,380	44	35,166
1941 2/	69,240					

1/ Production in 1937 computed by applying proportion that sweet cherry production was of total cherry production in each of the 11 States in 1938, to total cherry production in each State in 1937. Production estimates after 1937 obtained from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service. Utilization estimates based on trade reports of canned, barreled, and frozen sweet cherry packs.

2/ Indicated June 1.

PEARS

BACKGROUND.- Pear production has about doubled in the last 20 years. The increase occurred largely in the Pacific Coast States, where during the 5-year period 1936-40 two-thirds of the total United States pear crop was produced. Farm prices of pears tended to decline with increased production.

The canning industry has provided an important outlet for pears. In the 5-year 1934-38 period approximately 22 percent of the pear crop was placed in cans. In the same period the drying industry took about 5 percent of the crop. Increasing quantities of pears have been canned and dried in recent years, but since these outlets have not absorbed all of the increased production the volume of pears for fresh consumption has been larger.

From 1934-38 approximately 18 percent of the total pear crop was marketed outside of this country. In this period about 30 percent of the canned pack and 76 percent of the dried pack were exported. Substantial quantities of fresh pears also were exported. Export markets provided important outlets for the late variety pears; prior to the present European war over 50 percent of total shipments of fresh Hardy, Comice and Winter Nelis pears (important late varieties) went to foreign markets.

1940 pear season in review

The 1940 pear crop totaled 31.6 million bushels compared with 31.0 million in 1939. Production of Bartlett pears in the Pacific Coast States

was 1.1 million bushels smaller than in 1939, and production of late variety pears was 534,000 bushels greater.

At the beginning of the 1940-41 pear season it was evident that exports would be extremely small compared with those of preceding years. This meant that the proportion of the pear crop marketed in this country would be large in comparison with other years.

In view of this unfavorable export situation the Surplus Marketing Administration set up a direct purchase program and a diversion program for fresh pears. Similar programs had been in operation on a much smaller scale in the 1937, 1938, and 1939 pear seasons.

The carry-over of canned pears into the 1940-41 season was about 280,000 cases, one of the smallest carry-overs in years. Despite the sharply reduced export demand for canned pears, a pack roughly 20 percent larger than that in 1939 was put up because of the prospective increase in domestic consumer purchasing power. The pack of dried pears was reduced sharply in line with reduced export prospects.

Despite the near complete loss of export outlets, and increased production in 1940 over that in 1939, prices received by farmers averaged only 2 cents per bushel lower than in 1939. Increased consumer purchasing power, increased demand by canners, and purchasing and diversion programs carried out by the Surplus Marketing Administration combined to nearly offset the price effects of reduced export outlets and increased production.

Outlook for 1941

Total pear production this year is indicated, as of June 1, to total 30.3 million bushels compared with 31.6 million last year, and the 10-year 1930-39 average of 27.3 million bushels. Production of Bartlett pears in the Pacific Coast States is indicated to be about the same as in 1940.

As regards the canned pear situation, the carry-over of Pacific Coast canned pears probably will be the largest on record, roughly 5 times as large as that of last year. This larger than normal carry-over will tend to restrict the amount of pears canned this season, especially in view of the fact that export prospects are very unfavorable. Prospects of increased consumer purchasing power and a shorter peach crop for canning probably will not offset the loss of export outlets.

The Bartlett pear tonnage on the Pacific Coast is indicated to total about 329,000 tons. If approximately 165,000 tons of Bartlett pears are canned, and possibly 17,000 tons are dried, there would remain 147,000 tons of Bartletts for the fresh market. This would be equivalent to about 5.9 million bushels, which would be available for the fresh market along with 5.5 million bushels of late pears produced in the Pacific Coast States and 11.3 million produced in all other States. The total available for the fresh market would then be about 22.7 million bushels, or roughly 600,000 bushels more than was made available in 1940.

APPLES

BACKGROUND.— Approximately 115.5 million bushels of apples were produced commercially in 1940. In 1939 the commercial crop totaled 143.1 million bushels, of which 127.9 million bushels were marketed, in one form or another, through regular domestic trade channels. Even though the 1940 crop was smaller than 128 million bushels, the virtual loss of export outlets made it difficult to market varieties formerly exported. To alleviate this situation, the Department of Agriculture has made large purchases of export varieties from the 1940 crop.

Auction and wholesale prices of apples from September through November averaged considerably above those of a year earlier as the result of smaller domestic marketings and increased consumer incomes this year.

Cold storage holdings of apples on December 1 were the largest since 1937, and except for 1931 and 1937 were the largest in the last 12 years. The factors contributing to these large storage holdings have been discussed in detail in previous issues of this report.

Domestic marketings of fresh apples from December through March were greater than in the same period a year earlier. As a result of this, the rise in wholesale and auction apple prices from December through March was less than the rise during the same period last season. However, because of increased consumer purchasing power, prices in this period were higher this year.

Condition of commercial apple crop
on June 1 below that of last year

Early in June the Agricultural Marketing Service reported that the June 1 condition of apples in commercial areas was 65 percent compared with 69 percent on June 1, 1940. Condition was above the 6-year average in the Eastern and Central States and equal to the average in the Western group of States. Last year the condition of commercial apples was only 58 percent on August 1, and the commercial crop totaled 115.5 million bushels.

Sales in May large and prices decline

Approximately 3.7 million bushels of apples were withdrawn from cold storage in May compared with 2.5 million in May 1940. As a result of these heavier marketings, prices of apples averaged below those of a year earlier for the first time in the 1940-41 season.

Domestic supply will be large in June

There will be roughly 1.2 million bushels more apples to be marketed during the remainder of the season than there were in the same period last year.

In the week ended June 6 auction and wholesale prices averaged below comparable prices last year.

CITRUS

Estimate of production of oranges and grapefruit from bloom of 1940 increased

Total winter and mid-season orange production from the bloom of 1940 is now placed at 54.2 million boxes compared with 48.8 million boxes from the bloom of 1939. The California Valencia crop, which is marketed mainly during the summer months, is estimated to total 25.1 million boxes this summer compared with 26.9 million in the summer of 1940. The estimate of grapefruit production has been increased to 43.7 million boxes, a record crop.

Marketing prospects for California Valencias this summer are favorable

Despite a smaller California Valencia crop this year and increased consumer purchasing power, prices of California Valencias are currently running below those of a year ago. This is largely due to increased competition of mid-season oranges this year. It is probable that prices of California Valencias will increase relative to those of a year earlier as soon as the remaining mid-season oranges have been marketed.

Lemon crop in 1940-41 season largest on record

The production of lemons from the bloom of 1940 is indicated, as of June 1, to total 13.6 million boxes compared with 12.0 million from the bloom of 1939. The average production in the 10-year period 1929-38 was only 8.2 million boxes.

Prices of lemons to date this season have averaged below those in the same period last year. The increase in consumer purchasing power has not been great enough to offset the increase in production. Lemon prices usually experience a seasonal rise in July and August because of the increased demand for lemons in periods of warm weather.

Citrus production in 1941-42 marketing season likely to be large

Citrus production from the bloom of 1941 is likely to be as large as the estimated record production from the bloom of 1940, if not slightly larger, unless unfavorable weather conditions occur.

Table 5.- Apples, Washington: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties, extra fancy grade, at New York and Chicago, 1941 with comparisons

Market and period	1940				1941			
	Deli- cious	Yellow Newtown	Wine- sap	All varieties	Deli- cious	Yellow Newtown	Wine- sap	All varieties
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>New York</u>								
Month-								
Mar.	2.17	1.91	1.76	1.95	2.37	---	1.77	2.05
Apr.	2.44	1.92	1.88	2.07	2.46	1.92	1.85	1.98
May	2.30	2.29	2.14	2.14	2.38	1.96	1.89	1.92
Week-								
May 16	2.23	2.21	2.09	2.10	2.45	1.88	1.91	1.93
23	2.08	2.40	2.28	2.15	2.44	1.95	1.83	1.90
29	2.60	2.71	2.37	2.42	2.29	2.08	1.83	1.95
June 6	2.58	2.37	2.26	2.33	2.59	2.37	2.12	2.15
13	1.52	2.51	2.19	2.16	2.31	2.43	2.31	2.30
<u>Chicago</u>								
Month-								
Mar.	1.95	---	1.61	1.76	2.23	2/ 1.53	1.61	1.82
Apr.	2.10	2/ 1.66	1.57	1.82	2.37	2/ 1.51	1.59	1.85
May	2.15	2/ 1.54	1.80	1.88	2.22	2/ 1.57	1.52	1.69
Week-								
May 16	2.15	---	1.71	1.85	2.16	2/ 1.61	1.55	1.73
23	1.99	---	1.87	1.83	2.26	2/ 1.54	1.49	1.63
29	2.24	---	2.08	2.12	2.25	2/ 1.62	1.49	1.75
June 6	2.25	---	1.98	2.00	2.31	2/ 1.96	1.65	1.86
13	2.36	---	2.00	1.93	2.99	2/ 2.01	1.93	2.02

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

1/ Includes all grades of leading varieties from Western States.

2/ Oregon Yellow Newtowns.

Table 6.- Apples, Oregon: Weighted average auction price per box, Yellow Newtowns, extra fancy grade at New York, 1941 with comparisons

Period	1940		1941	
		Dollars		Dollars
Month-				
Mar.		1.90		1.77
Apr.		2.05		1.77
May		2.30		1.84
Week -				
May 16		2.34		1.78
23		2.22		1.86
29		2.55		2.12
June 6		2.62		1.99
13		2.40		2.39

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section.

Table 7.- Apples: Condition on June 1 in States having commercial production, average 1934-39, 1940 and 1941 1/

Area and State	Condition June 1		
	Average	1940	1941
	1934-39		
Percent	Percent	Percent	
Eastern States: North Atlantic			
Maine	68	75	74
New Hampshire	68	72	56
Vermont	71	71	70
Massachusetts	70	82	59
Rhode Island	69	62	57
Connecticut	68	80	62
New York	67	70	66
New Jersey	68	83	70
Pennsylvania	63	75	59
All North Atlantic	66	74	64
South Atlantic			
Delaware	65	86	74
Maryland	59	73	69
Virginia	50	58	56
West Virginia	55	75	52
North Carolina	50	52	75
Georgia	50	44	71
All South Atlantic	53	64	59
All Eastern States	61	70	62
Central States: North Central			
Ohio	56	64	62
Indiana	53	57	83
Illinois	50	46	66
Michigan	58	70	68
Wisconsin	77	79	82
Minnesota	63	75	88
Iowa	64	87	27
Missouri	51	49	54
Nebraska	60	73	21
Kansas	50	59	35
All North Central	58	62	64
South Central			
Kentucky	46	49	84
Tennessee	45	55	75
Arkansas	51	51	60
All South Central	48	48	69
All Central States	58	61	64
Western States:			
Montana	71	82	78
Idaho	71	77	68
Colorado	67	71	67
New Mexico	57	68	87
Utah	76	72	83
Washington	73	76	74
Oregon	73	78	65
California	67	57	63
All Western States	71	72	71
36 States	64	69	65

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Condition of the commercial crop relates to apples in the commercial apple areas of each State, including fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

Table 8.- Pears: Condition June 1 and production by States
 (excluding three Pacific Coast States), average 1930-39,
 annual 1940 and indicated 1941

State	Condition June 1			Production			
	Average:		1940	1941	Average:		Indicated
	1930-39			1930-39		1940	1941
				1,000	bushels	1,000	1,000
	Percent	Percent	Percent	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	73	78	79	12	13	13	13
New Hampshire	78	90	66	13	16	16	11
Vermont	66	65	56	7	6	6	5
Massachusetts	74	76	66	71	52	49	
Rhode Island	77	83	71	10	7	8	
Connecticut	74	84	71	48	48	44	
New York	65	75	57	1,476	1,670	1,325	
New Jersey	61	83	56	71	68	46	
Pennsylvania	61	75	52	699	873	652	
Ohio	55	66	64	698	816	816	
Indiana	50	63	75	380	483	608	
Illinois	47	61	76	551	652	731	
Michigan	63	78	70	1,138	1,398	1,526	
Iowa	56	78	46	102	158	76	
Missouri	40	50	54	339	518	449	
Nebraska	44	61	26	41	58	23	
Kansas	39	58	47	147	223	138	
Delaware	53	66	79	13	11	12	
Maryland	56	79	65	90	107	90	
Virginia	37	44	55	304	525	455	
West Virginia	33	62	45	55	97	69	
North Carolina	47	45	67	263	312	380	
South Carolina	55	65	63	101	123	111	
Georgia	51	62	62	283	397	357	
Florida	59	78	66	102	180	140	
Kentucky	33	45	75	190	382	404	
Tennessee	34	15	71	222	194	465	
Alabama	46	37	61	288	292	405	
Mississippi	51	50	66	295	438	482	
Arkansas	42	45	62	158	204	245	
Louisiana	50	76	60	121	214	166	
Oklahoma	28	22	69	91	73	163	
Texas	39	68	55	349	545	428	
Idaho	74	75	67	60	63	54	
Colorado	66	87	73	230	249	182	
New Mexico	45	61	63	41	56	57	
Arizona	67	82	45	11	7	6	
Utah	68	80	83	88	129	118	
Nevada	67	52	50	4	3	2	
Total above States:				9,162	11,660	11,312	

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Includes an estimate of 25,000 bushels unharvested on account of market conditions.

Table 9.- Pears: Condition June 1 and production in 3 Pacific Coast States, average 1930-39, annual 1940 and indicated 1941

State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average:		1941	Average:	1940	Indicated
	: 1930-39: 1940		: 1941	: 1930-39 :		: 1940
	: Per-	Per-	Per-	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: cent	cent	cent	bushels	bushels	bushels
Washington, all	72	75	74	5,027	2/6,100	5,792
Bartlett		75	74	3,582	3,800	3,600
Other		76	74	1,445	2/2,300	2,192
Oregon, all	74	75	69	3,295	2/4,445	3,948
Bartlett		76	71	1,374	1,690	1,500
Other		75	68	1,921	2/2,755	2,448
California, all	67	66	67	9,792	9,417	9,209
Bartlett		65	70	8,626	7,917	8,376
Other		74	46	1,167	1,500	833
Total Pacific States				18,114	19,962	18,949
Bartlett				13,582	13,407	13,476
Other				4,533	6,555	5,473
Total United States ..	63	67	67	27,278	31,622	30,261

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ For some States in 1940, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Washington Bartlett, 154; Other, 345; California Bartlett, 208; Other, 167.

2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized in accordance with grade and size requirements of marketing agreements (1,000 bu.): Washington, other, 262; Oregon, other, 80.

Table 10.- Pears, Argentine: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, by weeks, at New York, 1941 with comparisons

Week ended	1940					1941				
	D'Anjou	D'Arenberg	Packham	Winter	Nelis	D'Anjou	D'Arenberg	Packham	Winter	Nelis
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
May 16	3.44	2.91	3.44	2.48	4.00	3.50	4.01	2.71		
23	---	---	---	2.42	3.70	3.12	3.65	2.29		
30	3.34	2.80	3.40	2.36	3.66	3.14	3.60	2.20		
June 6	2.82	2.14	3.02	2.42	2.93	2.84	3.72	2.03		
13	---	1.85	3.31	2.59	3.14	2.90	3.63	2.22		

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

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Table 11.- Peaches: Condition June 1 and production in Late States,
average 1930-39, annual 1940 and indicated 1941

State	Condition June 1			Production		
	Average:		1941	Average	1940	Indicated
	1930-39	1940		1930-39		1941
				1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
	: Percent	Percent	Percent			
New Hampshire	66	78	76	18	10	16
Massachusetts	62	84	67	104	76	73
Rhode Island	69	95	75	24	18	19
Connecticut	64	82	61	157	130	105
New York	61	73	66	1,433	1,380	1,287
New Jersey	61	87	81	1,252	1,494	1,408
Pennsylvania	54	79	64	1,789	2,500	2,112
Ohio	44	38	71	861	443	1,181
Indiana	38	15	87	345	58	611
Illinois	42	12	90	1,447	200	2,180
Michigan	56	62	82	1,744	1,682	2,580
Iowa	46	61	33	80	93	40
Missouri	37	24	67	802	528	1,376
Nebraska	41	46	13	43	58	6
Kansas	30	42	28	115	183	73
Delaware	58	83	88	301	465	456
Maryland	55	82	77	348	470	440
Virginia	46	47	78	902	1/1,392	1,968
West Virginia	36	72	68	267	446	490
Kentucky	35	18	85	520	258	1,302
Tennessee	42	13	85	1,224	264	2,044
Idaho	51	76	44	128	207	125
Colorado	78	91	83	1,221	2/2,000	1,760
New Mexico	35	60	63	67	120	90
Arizona	62	58	50	56	50	38
Utah	61	86	75	435	600	570
Nevada	64	60	75	5	5	5
Washington	59	89	79	1,078	1,494	1,432
Oregon	61	74	60	292	365	307
California, all ..	80	80	72	23,006	3/23,585	21,168
Clingstone 4/	80	80	71	15,143	3/14,709	13,209
Freestone	78	79	74	7,863	8,876	7,959
Total Late States ..				40,064	40,574	45,262
Total United States ..	62	61	75	54,356	54,430	66,102

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Includes 56,000 bushels harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage resulting from rain damage at harvest time.

2/ Includes 60,000 bushels diverted from marketing channels in accordance with provisions of marketing agreement.

3/ Includes an estimate of 625,000 bushels of Clingstones unharvested on account of market conditions.

4/ Mainly for canning.

Table 12.- Peaches: Condition June 1 and production in 10 early States,
average 1930-39, annual 1940 and indicated 1941

State	Condition June 1			Production		
	Average:		Average	1,000 bu.		Indicated
	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	1,000 bu.
North Carolina	58	37	85	1,920	1,344	2,430
South Carolina	60	50	77	1,236	2,158	3,081
Georgia	58	52	76	5,049	4,216	5,159
Florida	56	76	55	57	66	42
Alabama	56	22	78	1,448	700	2,240
Mississippi	58	33	80	842	420	1,140
Arkansas	43	47	82	1,785	2,040	3,120
Louisiana	54	66	69	290	442	449
Oklahoma	29	27	73	476	434	918
Texas	40	52	72	1,190	2,036	2,261
Total 10 States ::				14,293	13,856	20,840
:						

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 13.- Apricots, plums and prunes: Condition June 1 and production,
average 1930-39, annual 1940 and indicated 1941

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production		
	Average:		Average	1,000 bu.		Indicated
	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	1,000 bu.
Apricots :						
California	62	28	59	240,700	103,000	232,000
Washington	1/67	90	81	7,170	12,900	12,500
			Fresh basis			
Plums :						
Michigan	60	78	69	---	---	---
California	72	71	76	64,600	2/ 69,000	75,000
			Dry basis 3/			
Prunes :						
California (for drying)	64	62	72	207,100	4/175,000	217,000
Idaho	69	86	77	---	---	---
Washington, all ::	58	48	73	---	---	---
Eastern	70	85	74	---	---	---
Western	52	23	72	---	---	---
Oregon, all	53	30	58	---	---	---
Eastern	68	84	71	---	---	---
Western	51	24	57	---	---	---

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Short-time average. 2/ Includes an estimate of 5,000 tons unharvested on account of market conditions. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 lb. of fresh fruit to 1 lb. dried. 4/ In addition, an equivalent of 9,000 tons (dry basis) was not harvested on account of market conditions.

Table 14.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and indicated production, 1941 with comparisons 1/

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	10-year average		1940	10-year average		1941	Indi- cated average		1940
	1930-39			1930-39			1941		1930-39
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates	Crates	Crates	crates	crates	crates
Early	35,300	36,000	34,780	66.3	55.1	71.0	2,340	1,982	2,470
Second early ...	50,330	51,280	62,650	58.3	60.5	63.6	2,932	3,101	3,982
Intermediate:									
Missouri	9,510	14,200	14,900	39	25	45	365	355	670
New Jersey	3,700	4,400	4,800	84	100	85	310	440	408
Other States ...	29,580	34,470	34,500	68.4	78.3	77.0	2,023	2,699	2,656
Group total ...	42,790	53,070	54,200	63.1	65.8	68.9	2,698	3,494	3,734
Late (1):									
Oregon	11,740	13,400	14,200	68	100	95	818	1,340	1,349
Other States ...	15,040	17,100	16,800	69.6	88.9	75.7	1,047	1,520	1,272
Group total ...	26,780	30,500	31,000	69.6	93.8	84.5	1,865	2,860	2,621
Late (2):									
Iowa	1,350	1,000	1,100	56	60	50	82	60	55
Michigan	10,550	14,300	14,000	66	110	85	699	1,573	1,190
New York	3,680	4,700	4,700	79	90	70	292	423	329
Pennsylvania ...	4,070	4,900	5,000	67	100	65	279	490	325
Utah	1,220	1,300	1,300	60	70	65	73	91	84
Wisconsin	2,050	3,200	3,200	55	75	70	118	240	224
Group total ...	22,920	29,400	29,300	67.3	97.9	75.3	1,543	2,877	2,207
Total all States:	178,120	200,250	211,930	63.9	71.5	70.8	11,378	14,314	15,014

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Estimates include undetermined quantities used for canning, frozen pack, etc.; production reported in crates of 24 quarts.

Table 15.- Cherries: Condition and production in 12 States,
average 1930-39, annual 1940 and indicated 1941

State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average:		1940	Average:		Indicated
	1930-39:	Percent	1941	1930-39:	Tons	1941
New York	69	84	48	20,422	21,750	15,460
Pennsylvania	56	80	63	8,318	11,520	10,140
Ohio	55	72	63	5,362	7,180	7,080
Michigan	64	83	47	30,128	49,800	30,340
Wisconsin	76	91	81	8,792	13,900	10,850
Montana	75	84	83	467	360	350
Idaho	71	72	67	2,579	2,200	1,980
Colorado	57	63	64	3,439	4,350	3,690
Utah	59	57	59	2,847	5,350	4,800
Washington	62	76	64	17,980	2/ 29,100	25,000
Oregon	58	62	52	15,210	21,800	17,300
California	62	34	55	22,690	11,000	21,400
12 States	63	69	56	138,234	178,310	148,390
	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Production			Production		
	1940	Indicated		1940	Indicated	
		: 1941			: 1941	
		Tons		Tons		Tons
New York	1,750		1,920	20,000		13,540
Pennsylvania	3,450		2,700	8,070		7,440
Ohio	380		320	6,800		6,760
Michigan	3,600		3,250	46,200		27,090
Wisconsin	---		---	13,900		10,850
Montana	80		80	280		270
Idaho	1,670		1,520	530		460
Colorado	260		210	4,090		3,480
Utah	2,900		2,740	2,450		2,060
Washington	21,200		19,200	2/ 7,900		5,800
Oregon	19,500		15,900	2,300		1,400
California	11,000		21,400	---		---
12 States	65,790		69,240	112,520		79,150

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1940, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington sweet, 700; sour, 1,100; Oregon sour, 270.

2/ Includes 700 tons of harvested sour cherries not utilized due to excessive cullage.

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Table 16.- Cherries California: Weighted average auction price per Campbell lug, by specified varieties and weeks, New York, 1941 with comparison

Week ended	1940			1941		
	Tartarian Dollars	Bing Dollars	Republican Dollars	Tartarian Dollars	Bing Dollars	Republican Dollars
May 9	3.40	---	---	4.33	---	---
16	2.58	3.04	---	2.88	---	---
23	2.05	2.86	---	2.50	2.98	---
30	2.03	2.44	2.35	1.99	2.71	2.69
June 6	2.64	3.23	2.87	2.41	2.73	2.40
13	---	2.72	2.35	2.05	2.85	2.53
:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section.

Table 17.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, April to June 1940-41 1/

Week ended	Calif.	Calif.	Calif.	Calif.	Calif.	Calif.	Calif.	Calif.	Calif.	Calif.	Total
	Ariz.	Navels:	Ariz.	Ariz.	Navels:	Ariz.	Navels:	Fla.	Tex.	Tex.	Com-Relief
Va-	and Fla.	Tex.	Total	Va-	lencias:	and Fla.	Tex.	mer-	Tex.	Tex.	pur-
lencias	miscel-:	2/3/	2/3/	lencias	2/	miscel-:	2/	laneous	2/	2/	chases
laneous:	2/	2/	2/	laneous:	2/	laneous:	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/3/ 4/
Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Apr. 5	29	1,348	967	40	2,384	11	1,261	1,729	78	3,095	3
12	25	1,776	981	38	2,820	16	1,554	1,579	55	3,209	13
19	53	1,744	991	24	2,812	25	1,341	1,249	42	2,658	8
26	142	1,718	980	11	2,851	72	1,397	1,409	37	2,915	4
May 3	634	984	767	13	2,398	1,082	516	1,591	32	3,221	4
10	1,089	548	669	3	2,309	1,721	263	1,728	30	3,742	4
17	942	594	503	---	2,039	1,730	55	1,621	28	3,434	22
24	1,508	54	375	---	1,937	1,598	22	1,234	11	2,865	28
31	1,793	7	278	---	2,078	1,528	---	1,372	5	2,905	26
June 7	1,985	---	150	---	2,135	1,863	---	1,400	---	3,263	25
14	2,220	---	72	---	2,292	1,378	---	1,009	---	2,386	28
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service and Surplus Marketing Administration.

1/ Rail, boat and truck. No truck shipments reported for Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi; total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to cannery and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision.

2/ Excluding relief shipments.

3/ Includes shipments from all producing areas, and also tangerines.

4/ Purchases made by Surplus Marketing Administration.

Table 18.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas,
April to June 1940-41 1/

Compiled from the reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service and Surplus Marketing Administration.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision.

2/ Excluding relief shipments.

3/ Purchases made by Surplus Marketing Administration.

Table 19.- Citrus fruits: Production average 1929-38, annual 1939 and indicated 1940; condition June 1, average 1930-39, annual 1940 and 1941

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition June 1 1/		
	Average : 1929-38	: 1938	: 1939	Indicated : 1940	Average : 1930-39	1940 : 1941	
	: 1,000 : boxes	1,000 : boxes	1,000 : boxes	1,000 : boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
Oranges :							
California, all:	34,875	41,420	44,404	44,350	83	80	83
Valencias:	19,764	23,450	26,883	25,080	84	80	85
Navels and miscel-							
laneous:	15,111	17,970	17,521	19,270	81	79	81
Florida, all:	19,470	33,300	28,000	31,300	72	62	65
Early and midseason:2/12,008	17,150	15,600	16,500	--	62	67	
Valencias:2/	8,042	12,750	10,000	12,000	--	62	67
Tangerines:	2,195	3,400	2,400	2,800	64	75	51
Satsumas:	---	---	---	---	57	47	52
Texas:	947	2,815	2,360	2,850	64	61	65
Arizona:	213	430	520	500	80	73	73
Alabama:	79	96	75	1	--	5	45
Mississippi:	44	85	59	3/	--	3/	6
Louisiana:	271	385	223	253	83	48	70
Total 7 States 4/ ..:	55,900	78,531	75,646	79,254	79	72	75
Grapefruit :							
Florida, all:	14,000	23,300	15,900	24,600	64	69	53
Seedless:2/	5,042	7,800	6,500	8,300	--	68	61
Other:2/	10,558	15,500	9,400	16,300	--	69	48
Texas:	5,065	15,670	14,400	14,400	58	49	53
Arizona:	1,252	2,700	2,900	2,800	82	74	79
California:	1,668	1,924	1,975	1,863	81	76	81
Total 4 States 4/ ..:	21,985	43,594	35,175	43,663	66	62	56
Lemons :							
California 4/:	8,228	11,106	11,963	13,588	78	77	82
Limes :							
Florida:	28	95	95	5/ 80	72	42	62

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about November 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins with September 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ Failure reported. 4/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 pounds net and grapefruit 60 pounds; in Florida and other States oranges 90 pounds and grapefruit 80 pounds; California lemons, about 76 pounds net. 5/ December 1 indicated production.

Table 20.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box,
New York and Chicago, by specified periods, 1941 with comparisons

Market and period	Oranges					Grapefruit			Lemons	
	California and Valencias	California Navel	Florida	Florida	California					
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
Month- :										
Mar. :	---	---	2.65	3.11	2.42	2.55	2.20	1.86	3.60	3.63
Apr. :	---	2.54	3.02	3.08	3.12	2.39	2.54	1.95	3.73	3.40
May :	3.51	2.92	3.08	3.07	3.31	2.49	2.18	2.15	3.74	4.11
Week- :										
May 16:	3.28	2.99	2.86	2.99	3.04	2.40	2.36	2.24	3.63	3.60
23:	3.38	2.91	2.85	2.97	3.30	2.33	2.23	2.12	3.71	4.10
29:	3.66	2.91	3.08	3.07	3.51	2.61	2.19	2.09	3.80	4.93
June 6:	3.81	2.84	3.51	3.36	3.44	2.57	1.89	2.44	4.87	4.55
13:	3.90	2.73	---	---	3.67	2.58	2.14	2.87	4.72	4.25
Chicago ::										
Month- :										
Mar. :	---	---	2.67	3.01	2.57	2.58	2.23	1.86	3.56	3.25
Apr. :	3.33	---	3.21	3.02	3.23	2.59	2.34	1.81	3.66	3.19
May :	3.51	2.93	3.09	2.97	3.43	2.63	2.39	2.02	3.61	3.52
Week- :										
May 16:	3.36	3.08	2.95	2.95	3.18	2.55	2.18	2.01	3.63	3.06
23:	3.53	2.85	2.89	2.70	3.45	2.52	1.94	1.91	3.42	3.34
29:	3.57	2.86	2.90	2.96	3.40	2.78	2.59	2.18	3.66	4.35
June 6:	3.73	2.93	2.94	---	3.77	3.01	2.30	2.25	4.65	4.37
13:	3.88	2.87	---	---	3.23	2.68	1.01	2.60	4.82	3.81

Compiled as follows:

New York, weekly reports of California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 21.—Fruits: Exports of fresh, dried and canned from the United States, by months, year beginning July, 1939 and 1940

Year begin-	Fresh fruit											
	Apples		Pears		Oranges		Grapefruit		Lemons			
July	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940		
	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000	1,000	: boxes	boxes	: boxes	boxes	: boxes	boxes		
	: bu.	bu.	: bu.	bu.								
July . . .	108	53	179	58	287	55	60	44	102	43		
Aug. . . .	286	45	391	117	292	477	55	50	110	51		
Sept. . . .	348	77	291	52	234	227	56	31	60	33		
Oct. . . .	666	144	478	72	201	229	60	69	28	34		
Nov. . . .	701	111	276	56	260	227	71	61	26	36		
Dec. . . .	338	130	133	64	494	713	79	65	33	40		
Jan. . . .	244	64	65	19	289	341	104	88	42	1/47		
Feb. . . .	158	52	15	12	336	356	75	73	40	33		
Mar. . . .	167	68	18	11	399	370	81	100	40	39		
Apr. . . .	96	51	5	7	585	359	83	79	37	39		
May	79		10		180		56		47			
	Dried fruit											
	Apples		Apricots		Prunes		Raisins		Total			
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940		
	: Tons	Tons	: Tons	Tons	: Tons	Tons	: Tons	Tons	: Tons	Tons		
July . . .	330	39	1,154	119	4,760	1,671	4,961	1,139	11,695	3,151		
Aug. . . .	228	28	4,610	98	4,448	1,034	2,771	690	12,568	2,002		
Sept. . . .	165	26	3,419	146	3,754	1,314	7,837	1,034	16,037	2,828		
Oct. . . .	2,403	218	3,673	126	15,268	2,449	27,351	2,069	55,000	5,340		
Nov. . . .	1,805	51	352	104	7,017	1,468	4,368	1,660	15,044	3,870		
Dec. . . .	1,129	48	727	138	2,731	1,301	3,385	2,776	8,592	4,700		
Jan. . . .	512	26	565	88	8,333	1,264	3,530	5,059	14,937	6,742		
Feb. . . .	361	413	514	116	5,350	2,299	3,651	5,117	11,285	9,550		
Mar. . . .	1,250	26	501	170	3,676	1,589	2,793	4,130	8,571	6,357		
Apr. . . .	105	338	223	124	1,871	1,691	1,450	1,604	4,083	4,587		
May	38		134		1,137		709		2,130			
	Canned fruit											
	Apricots		Peaches		Pears		Grapefruit		Total			
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940		
	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000	1,000		
	: lb.	lb.	: lb.	lb.	: lb.	lb.	: lb.	lb.	: lb.	lb.		
July . . .	3,447	43	2,847	180	1,169	67	3,204	28	16,165	872		
Aug. . . .	8,776	58	11,373	201	2,375	70	3,311	30	35,859	1,238		
Sept. . . .	5,870	55	18,109	385	15,531	343	2,784	49	64,350	1,642		
Oct. . . .	7,307	65	18,592	531	18,414	444	2,640	42	65,388	2,153		
Nov. . . .	1,781	90	7,043	573	6,472	320	10	10	24,589	2,186		
Dec. . . .	446	58	1,481	392	3,932	195	2,124	16	12,951	1,703		
Jan. . . .	1,142	28	5,259	204	2,199	207	6,228	61	19,412	1,109		
Feb. . . .	2,206	39	8,795	240	4,567	102	19,784	83	42,756	1,038		
Mar. . . .	1,373	38	6,966	406	3,490	161	6,570	103	24,898	1,353		
Apr. . . .	621	55	5,294	283	3,264	215	2,051	42	20,437	1,152		
May	140		357		354		409		2,441			

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1/ Includes limes. Limes included in other fresh fruit prior to Jan. 1, 1941.

2/ Includes evaporated fruit and dried fruits for salads, pears, raisins, apples, apricots, peaches, prunes, apple waste (except pomace) and other.

3/ Includes grapefruit, loganberries, other canned berries, apples, and applesauce, apricots, cherries, prunes, peaches, pears, pineapples, fruit for salads and other canned fruits.

Table 22.- Fruits: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) specified weeks, 1941 with comparisons.

Market and commodity	Unit	Week ended					
		1940		1941			
		June 8	Dol.	June 10	Dol.	May 17	Dol.
<u>New York</u>							
Apples, eastern: 1/							
Baldwin	Bushel		1.72	1.25	1.23	1.26	1.12
Delicious	"		---	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.44
McIntosh	"		1.82	1.97	1.94	1.64	1.62
Stayman Winesap ..	"		---	1.10	1.08	1.15	---
Yellow Newtown	"		2.06	1.37	1.35	1.31	1.25
York Imperial	"		1.76	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.16
Avocados:							
California	Flat crate		2.00	1.72	1.75	1.64	1.62
Limes:							
Florida	Carton 2/		3.10	1.96	1.70	1.65	2.12
Raspberries:							
California	1/2 pint		.13	---	3/.20	.20	.17
Strawberries:							
Md. and Del.	Quart		4/.09	---	.12	.13	.14
North Carolina	"		---	.14	.13	.15	.13
New Jersey	"		---	---	---	.14	.15
Chicago							
Apples,							
midwestern: 1/							
Baldwin	Bushel		---	1.22	1.20	1.20	---
Northern Spy	"		---	1.39	1.48	1.46	1.47
Willowtwig	"		---	1.58	1.60	1.59	1.55
Avocados:							
California, all sizes	Flat crate		2.62	1.88	1.73	1.76	1.97
Grapes, Argentine:							
Emperor	20-lb. box		---	2.94	2.68	2.62	---
Almeria	"		---	2.78	2.60	2.38	---
Limes:							
Florida	1/4 box		---	2.00	1.90	1.80	2.09
Mexico	Bu. box		---	4.75	4.62	4.38	3/4.50
Raspberries:							
California	12 - 1/2 pt.		1.25	---	2.50	2.06	1.75
Strawberries:							
Indiana (Premier) ..	24-qt. crate		3,24	---	---	3.62	3.36
							2.70

Compiled from records of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Two and one-half inch minimum.

2/ Approximately 1/4 box.

3/ Average for 1 day.

4/ Average of all States.

Table 23.- Miscellaneous fruits and nuts,
condition June 1, 1941, with comparisons

Crop and State	Condition June 1		
	Average	1940	1941
	1930-39	Percent	Percent
<u>Grapes</u>			
Florida	71	78	73
California all	80	79	85
Wine variety	82	83	88
Raisin variety	80	76	84
Table variety	80	82	83
Other crops			
California			
Apricots	62	28	59
Figs	77	82	85
Olives	70	80	72
Almonds	61	45	32
Walnuts	73	70	79
Florida			
Avocados	65	27	47
Pineapples	69	48	67

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 24.- Fruit: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States for the week ended June 14, 1941, with comparisons

Item	Week ended						
	1940		1941				
	June	May	June		July		Aug.
	15	17	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Apples, western	99	447	318	300	327	196	
Apples, eastern old	8	75	76	30	33	47	
Apples, eastern new	---	---	---	---	---	6	
Apricots	66	---	---	8	48	100	
Cherries	414	65	140	140	238	362	
Grapefruit	212	703	614	427	389	360	
Grapes	45	---	---	---	---	3	
Lemons	773	677	914	907	853	795	
Mixed citrus	151	204	175	176	184	188	
Mixed Deciduous	29	---	---	18	46	30	
Oranges and satsumas	2,115	2,953	2,442	2,491	2,835	2,072	
Peaches	210	---	---	1	37	20	
Pears	---	13	8	2	---	---	
Plums and prunes	368	---	---	52	251	342	
Strawberries	101	1,069	460	207	29	13	
Total	4,591	6,205	5,147	4,759	5,270	4,534	
<u>Radicf</u>							
Apples	---	160	125	73	4	---	
Grapefruit	---	30	---	---	---	---	
Oranges and satsumas	---	22	28	26	25	28	
Grand total	4,591	6,418	5,300	4,858	5,299	4,562	

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 25.- Frozen fruits: Cold storage holdings, by varieties,
June 1, 1941 with comparisons

Commodity	: June 1 5-year: average 1936-40	: June 1, 1940	: May 1, 1941	: June 1, 1941
	<u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>1,000 lb.</u>
Blackberries	Data	2,574	2,911	2,362
Blueberries	for	2,938	5,470	4,523
Cherries	these	10,731	10,081	7,631
Logan and similar berries	earlier	1,029	1,462	1,139
Raspberries	years	4,218	9,022	7,448
Strawberries	not	27,701	21,946	35,000
Other fruits	compara-	14,454	15,660	15,054
Classification not reported ...	rable	18,716	15,366	16,826
Total	72,448	82,361	81,918	89,583

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 26.- Apples and pears: Cold storage holdings,
June 1, 1941 with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	: June 1, 5-yr. av. 1936-40	: June 1, 1940	: May 1, 1941	: June 1, 1941
		<u>: Thousands</u>	<u>: Thousands</u>	<u>: Thousands</u>	<u>: Thousands</u>
Apples	Barrel	9	2	14	6
Apples	Western box	860	634	2,781	885
Apples	Eastern "	1/	264	1,632	723
Apples	Bushel basket	745	234	1,544	690
Total apples ...	Bushel	1,632	1,138	5,999	2,316
Pears, Bartletts ..	Packed box	1	---	2	---
Pears, Bartletts ..	Loose "	1	---	---	---
Pears, all other varieties	Box	11	5	61	6
Pears	Bushel basket	1	---	5	1
Total pears ...	Box and bushel basket	14	5	68	7

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Previously included with "bushel baskets".

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Table 27.- Apples and pears: Cold storage holdings, by geographic divisions, June 1, 1941

Commodity	Unit	New	Middle	East	North	West	North	South
		England	Atlantic	Central	Central	Central	Atlantic	
		Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	
		sands	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands	
Apples	Barrels	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
Apples	Western boxes	5	21	33	20	20	11	
Apples	Eastern boxes	90	356	128	2	2	147	
Apples	Bu. baskets	1	212	223	44	44	202	
Total	Bushels	96	589	384	66	66	378	
Pears, Bartletts	Packed boxes	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Pears, Bartletts	Loose boxes	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Pears, all other:		:	:	:	:	:	:	
varieties	Boxes	---	5	1	---	---	---	
Pears	Bu. baskets	---	1	---	---	---	---	
Total	Boxes and baskets	---	6	1	---	---	---	
		East	South	West	South			
		Central	Central	Mountain	Pacific			
		Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-			
		sands	sands	sands	sands			
Apples	Barrels	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
Apples	Western boxes	3	20	5	767	767	885	
Apples	Eastern boxes	---	---	---	---	---	---	723
Apples	Bu. baskets	7	1	---	---	---	---	690
Total	Bushels	10	21	5	767	767	2,316	
Pears, Bartletts	Packed boxes	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Pears, Bartletts	Loose boxes	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Pears, all other:		:	:	:	:	:	:	
varieties	Boxes	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
Pears	Bu. baskets	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Total	Boxes and baskets	---	---	---	---	---	---	7

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 28.- Apple holdings in cold storage, by States,
June 1, 1941 with comparisons

State	June 1, 1941				June 1, 1940	
	Boxes				Total	Total
	Barrels	Western	Eastern	Baskets	bushels	bushels
	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands
Massachusetts :	---	5	64	---	69	28
New York:	---	7	256	58	321	211
New Jersey ...:	---	7	57	93	157	49
Pennsylvania :	---	7	43	61	111	42
Ohio	---	6	27	38	71	36
Indiana:	---	3	---	14	17	5
Illinois:	---	9	70	86	165	59
Michigan:	---	3	30	81	114	35
Wisconsin:	---	13	---	4	17	9
Missouri:	---	9	1	27	37	14
Virginia:	5	5	136	189	345	56
Texas	---	16	---	---	16	20
Washington ..:	---	642	---	---	642	373
Oregon	---	15	---	---	15	12
California ...:	---	110	---	---	110	141
Other States :	1	28	39	39	109	48
United States	6	885	723	690	2,316	1,138

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

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Table 29.- Fruits, frozen: Cold storage holdings, by geographic divisions, June 1, 1941

Commodity	New Eng-	Middle At-	East North	West South	South Central	East Atlantic	West Central	Mountain train	Pacific	Total
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
<u>In small containers</u>										
Blackberries	3	10	80	---	6	---	---	---	74	173
Blueberries	162	347	200	35	21	1	2	10	6	784
Cherries	20	613	167	21	143	1	4	---	21	990
Logan and similar berries	2	13	68	9	2	---	1	2	121	218
Raspberries	48	108	204	86	96	2	14	10	2C4	772
Strawberries	626	502	1,160	176	312	396	65	86	591	3,914
Other fruits	111	665	964	136	322	705	41	10	2,462	5,416
Total	972	2,258	2,843	463	202	1,105	127	118	3,479	12,267
<u>In bulk or large containers</u>										
Blackberries	145	938	254	112	302	44	99	7	288	2,189
Blueberries	345	2,444	638	214	92	2	4	---	---	3,739
Cherries	178	4,115	1,508	355	196	60	91	32	108	6,641
Logan and similar berries	49	164	253	17	58	6	1	63	310	921
Raspberries	845	3,764	1,620	131	81	57	9	5	164	6,676
Strawberries	995	7,152	3,488	1,349	5,110	424	3,969	281	8,318	31,086
Other fruits	126	9,561	5,781	636	1,087	815	1,296	63	7,099	26,464
Total	2,683	28,136	13,542	2,814	6,926	1,408	5,469	451	16,287	77,716
<u>Total, all containers</u>										
Blackberries	148	948	334	112	308	44	99	7	362	2,362
Blueberries	507	2,791	838	249	113	3	6	10	6	4,523
Cherries	198	4,726	1,675	376	339	61	95	32	129	7,631
Logan and similar berries	51	177	321	26	60	6	2	65	431	1,139
Raspberries	893	3,872	1,824	217	177	59	23	15	368	7,448
Strawberries	1,621	7,654	4,648	1,525	5,422	820	4,034	367	8,909	35,000
Other fruits	237	10,226	6,745	772	1,409	1,520	1,337	73	9,561	31,880
Total	3,655	30,394	16,385	3,277	7,828	2,513	5,596	569	19,766	89,983

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

INDEX OF SPECIAL ARTICLES AND CHARTS
APPEARING IN PREVIOUS ISSUES OF
THE FRUIT SITUATION

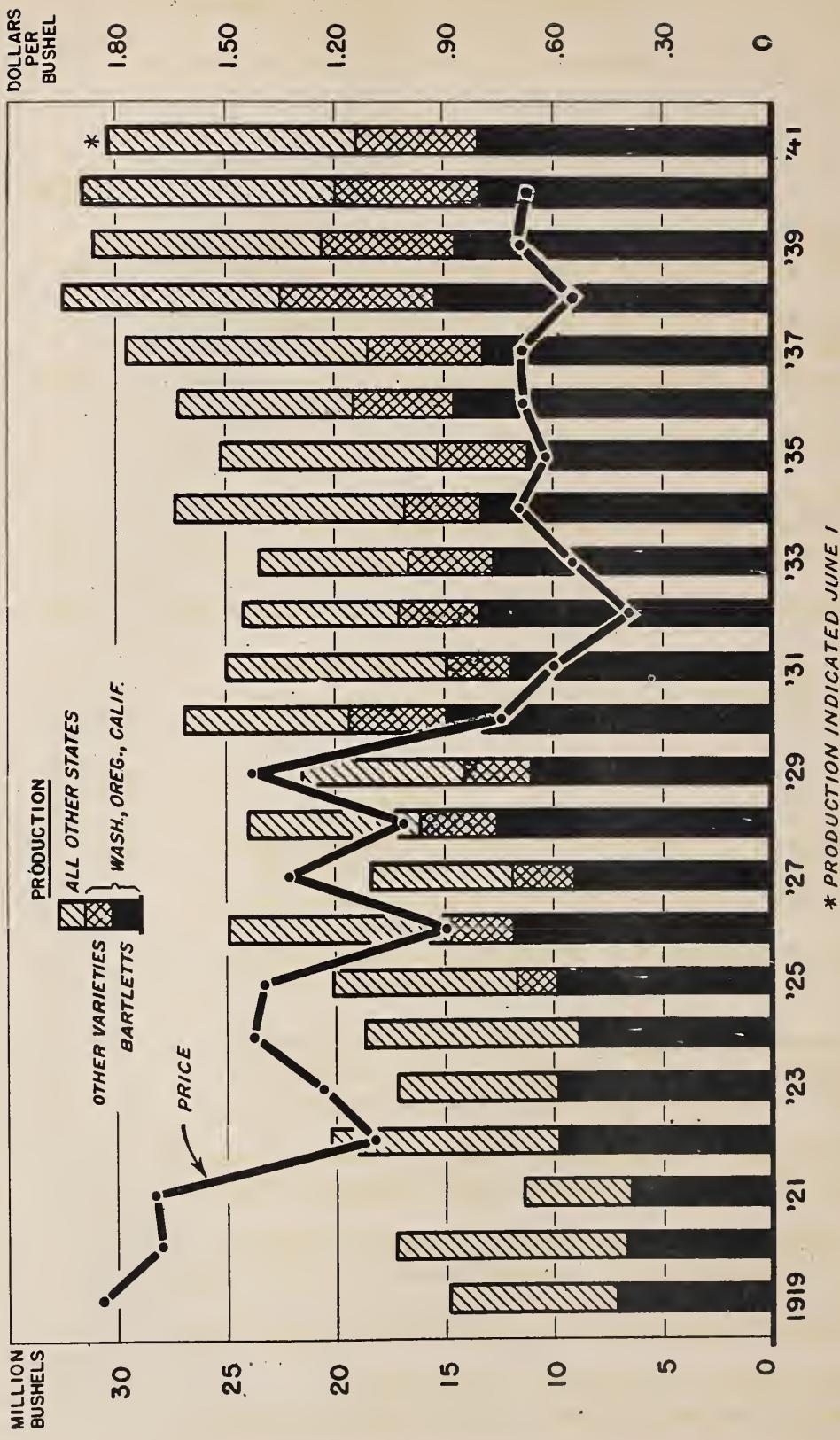
Articles

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PEARS: PRODUCTION AND PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1919-41

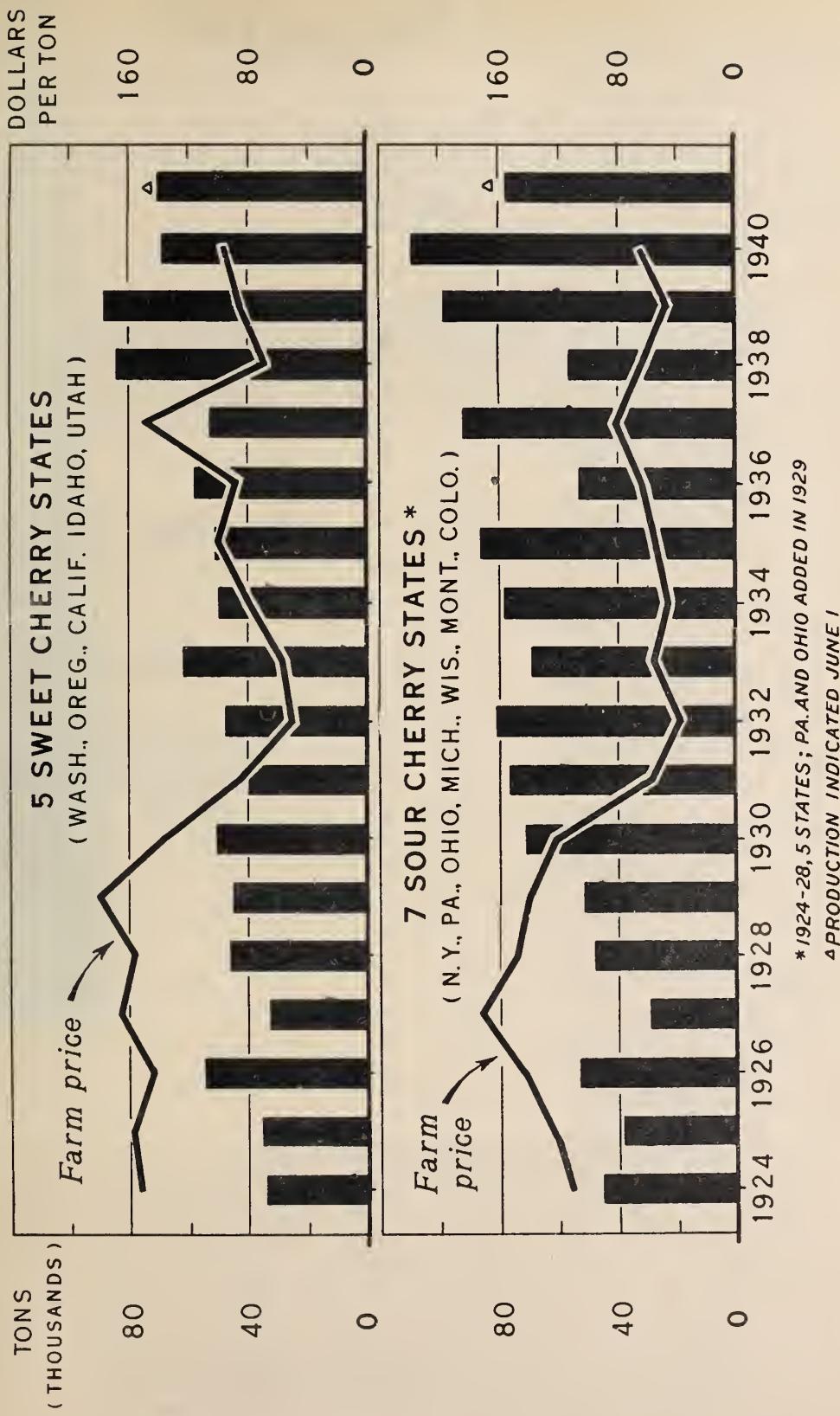


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FIGURE 2

NEG. 26431 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CHEERRIES: PRODUCTION AND PRICES RECEIVED BY
FARMERS IN PRINCIPAL AREAS, 1924-41



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FIGURE 3

NEG. 35715 A.A.A.

